

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOL. XVI.

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NO. 226.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

Published Tuesdays and Fridays
—AT—
\$3 PER ANNUM, CASH.
understood if we credit that \$2.50 will be expected and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

A New Yankee Trick.

I went up to one of the slaughter houses to see a friend of mine. While I was there a man who paddled kerosene around the city in a wagon drove up and wanted some bladders. He finally bought a lot of those sheep bladders that will hold when blown up from a pint to a quart. After he left we talked it over and wondered what the man could want them for. They are used in making bologna sausages, but he couldn't want them for this. Finally I started for home and in cutting across a field came up on the peddler's wagon standing by the fence. The kerosene cans in the wagon were covered with a cloth. I walked up closer and saw the man at work partly under the cloth. He would take a bladder, force it down through the mouth of a can, blow it up with a stick with a hole through it, take a string from a bunch already cut and ready, tie the mouth of the bladder and let it remain in the can. I watched him until he had fixed up all his cans in that way. He had some bladders left and I was anxious to see what he intended to do with them. He drove along to a house and a woman came out to buy some kerosene, bringing her own can. He got partly under the cloth while filling the can and I saw him put one of the bladders in her can and blow it up the same as he did in his own cans. He then gave her the can and went along. This is a pretty sharp trick. Every can with a bladder inside will hold of course from a pint to a quart less oil than he is getting pay for. Full or empty, no one would be likely to discover the bladder in the can. It would not rattle, being soft, would add nothing to the weight and could not be seen. (Bridgeport (Va.) News.)

SMOKE CHEWING SOCIETY WOMEN.—It has been no great secret that many ladies in society here of late years have smoked more or less cigarettes, writes a Washington correspondent. Last winter the practice of snuff-dipping found great favor among the fairer sex and many genteel and high bred ladies in society have indulged in it. Each snuff-dipper has her bottle and swab stick, from and by which she conveys the filthy dust to her lips. The article used for this repulsive purpose is the old fashioned yellow Scotch snuff, of which four times as much is consumed in this way by the women of this metropolis as for the utilization of the olfactory organ by all the snuff takers of both sexes. When the practice has once fastened upon a woman it is said that she rarely, if ever, is able to shake it off. Neither ruined health, self respect, love for her husband, children or friends can give her sufficient resolution to abstain from "dipping" or "snuffing" as snuff chewing is called.

JOGGING HER HUSBAND'S MEMORY.—A husband was sitting in his store at Marietta when a letter in a familiar handwriting was handed to him. It was from his wife, whom he had left at home that morning with every assurance of affection and devotion. But the very first sentence startled him and as he read on the most terrible suspicion seized him. "I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know it, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that this trial was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis and I can keep it no longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you must reap the reward as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you. The flour is all out. Please send some this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it."

She was right. He didn't. (Savannah News.)

Near this place there lives a farmer who always wore a soft, woolen hat and when he went to the war he always slept with his hat for a pillow. The habit of four years' standing was fastened upon him not to be shaken off, and even to this day when old man John seeks the arms of Morpheus the old wool hat must pillow the head that was once a target for Yankee shot and shell. (Gibson (Ga.) Enterprise.)

The purchase of pine lands in northern and central Louisiana still continues. A single firm, representing leading lumber interests in Grand Rapids, Michigan, has just bought 30,000 acres more of government pine land in Natchitoches parish, making its total holdings there 200,000 acres, all bought within the last two years.

As there are 1,500 lawyers in Philadelphia, and over 6,000 bars where liquor is sold, it will be seen that every practitioner has four bars to make business for him. Four saloons that do not turn out, directly or indirectly, enough litigation to keep one lawyer busy, are hardly doing a prosperous trade.

GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.

—Wool is worth 25 cents per pound here. The buyers are A. H. Rice & Co., and William Silliman.

—Eld. W. O. Goodloe, who preached for the Presbyterian church here last year, has accepted a call at Greenup, this State. He leaves for his new field at once.

—If we have no late frosts, James Dooree thinks there will be plenty of strawberries. W. G. Anderson has made the remarkable discovery that it is warmer in summer than it is in winter.

—Madam Rumor has it that there are two weddings to occur here shortly. The reported brides are two of our handsomest ladies and the grooms are gentlemen of excellent habits.

—There is an exhibition here a heating attachment for cooking stoves which is quite a curiosity, and seems to me to be an article of merit. The fuel used is coal oil and water. By decomposing the water, water gas is made at a small cost.

—Lancaster can boast of a genuine, old fashioned stage line, the Baltimore & Ohio Express having put on one of these ancient vehicles between this place and Daville. John Woodcock feels like he is in Somerset since the stage came to town. It carries him back to the days of his youth.

—The meetings at the Christian church continue with unabated interest. Brother Frank is stirring up the sinners. His sermon Sunday night proved beyond cavil that there is a sure enough hell and that when a fellow gets there he is in for all eternity—there is no way of getting out.

—We are glad to see our farmers turning their attention to the raising of a better breed of horses. It costs just as much to raise a scrub as a fine horse. With such horses as Gibbs Brothers' Garrard Wilkes; Elkin's Arthur Sims; Warner's Urtimus and Engleman & Farris' Bluemont to select from, we cannot help keeping pace with our sister counties.

—B. M. Bartlett, writing from his new town, Killarney, Florida, says that village is on a boom. He expects to have water-works in operation by May 20th. He is selling lots every day; says the climate is delightful; no hotter there than in Kentucky, if you only keep out of the sun. He and wife both in excellent health and delighted with Florida.

—Sam Miller, John Woodcock, John Duncan and Joel Walker left yesterday, Thursday, for a week's fishing spree on the Cumberland. Lancaster can boast of more sportsmen than any town around us. Your correspondent, prompted by a spirit of envy, suggests that these gentlemen could spend their time more profitably at home with their wives and families.

—Captain Mike Sutton "came down from the mountains" Tuesday and after a few hours' rest and refreshment, left on the evening train for Louisville. He goes thither to yell for Backner. H. C. Kaufman, M. H. Owsley, J. P. Sandifer, R. L. Tomlinson and J. Harvey Brown, are attending the convention at Louisville. The country will be perfectly safe in the hands of these gentlemen.

From Peck's Sun.

Jay Gould has recently made use of the following in regard to wealth:

"After all, what does any man get in this world except something to wear and some where to live?" Over 15 years ago we wrote an article in regard to Gould's rapidly accumulated millions, used the same words and sent Gould a marked copy of the paper and wrote on the margin of the paper: "Now, Jay, divide up and go fishing and have some fun with your money." Did Mr. Gould divide up? Now! Did he quit trying to pile up millions and go fishing and have fun? Now! He kept delving and making money, until he hasn't a dozen friends on earth, and when he takes any recreation he goes off on a \$1,000,000 steam yacht, so far away that nobody can murder him, gets sea sick and leans over the nickel plated railing and throws up a \$10 meal. And that he calls enjoying life!

An old writer, speaking of death, says: "I do verily believe in those terrible ceremonies and preparations wherewith we set it out that more terribly than the thing itself, a new, quite contrary way of living the crises of mothers, wives and children, the visits of astonished and affected friends, a dark room set around with burning tapers; in fine, nothing but ghostliness and horror round about us; render it so formidable that a man almost fancies himself dead and buried already."

Strange stories are often told concerning the peculiarities of wild animals. Among the latest is one by a Canadian paper as follows: "Where there are few deer a big stag is generally accompanied by a small one, who acts as his slave. The duties of the latter are to watch on a hillcock while the master lies in a snug hole out of the wind, and to go in front when there is some prospect of danger. Any negligence is quickly punished by the horns or forefeet of his lord."

HOW TO CURE WARTS.—Place the thumb upon the wart and press it against the bone. Move the wart back and forth upon the bone until the roots become irritated or sore, when the wart will disappear. I have had quite a number upon my hands and have got rid of all of them in the above manner.

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—Your regular correspondent is in Louisville with the untried.

—Elder Shackelford, of Lincoln, preached here Sunday and Sunday night.

—William Weaver, of Kansas, was married Thursday to Mrs. Nancy Newcomb, near Brodhead.

—The rumored marriage of one of Martetburg's business men has taken place. It was E. F. Sutton, postmaster, to Martha Daniels.

—Our Sunday school is not having the attendance it should have. There are enough children and other people here to make it as good a school as there is in the mountains if they could only be induced to attend.

—Miss Luda Francisco, a 13 year old daughter of Jasper Francisco, died Monday morning of measles. This is the second death in the family within the last week, the other being Tommy, whose death was reported in last paper. Mr. Francisco, the father, has been dangerously low with the same ailment, but is some better at this writing.

—What appeared to some to be an inconsistency in report from here a short while since is plain enough to those who understood the situation. When the person in question ran for office, some years since, he was a respectable man and had influence, was not the wreck that he has almost brought himself to-day by the excessive use of whisky.

—Mr. James Maret goes to St. Louis Wednesday evening after the nomination of governor is made. We suppose he goes on account of the price of shaving having been raised to 15 cents by the Louisville barbers. Col. J. B. Fish, of Bell county, will accompany him as the bootblack have raised on prices too, though the Colonel may have to go on to Chicago to let his contract.

—A non-resident who attended services at the Christian church Sunday night was somewhat surprised to see that the organ was not used. On inquiring of some one for the reason therefor he was informed that it was only used in Sunday school and was not used in divine services on account of the prejudice of a few old fogies who had not been raised to such things. It is passing strange how a civilized community will allow one or two prejudiced persons to control such matters, when nine out of ten desire to do otherwise. We say with the majority, let the organ be used.

DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

—Mrs. Judge Breckinridge was slightly better Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Givens Webb, Gilcher & Brother's efficient clerk, is ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

—A delegation of Danville Odd Fellows will go to Lexington on the 6th inst., to attend a celebration of the 50th anniversary of Friendship Lodge of that place.

—Deputy County Clerk J. B. Nichol's this morning recorded a mortgage of \$3,500, 000 given by the Louisville & Nashville railroad to the New York Trust Company for borrowed money.

—Mrs. Mary D. Sallee, wife of W. J. Sallee, died Monday evening, from illness the result of premature childbirth. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. P. T. Hale, of the Baptist church.

—Rev. Joshua D. Knox and Susan Tucker, both colored, obtained marriage license this (Thursday) morning and were married by Presiding Elder George W. Hatton, of the Methodist Church. Rev. Knox is also a Methodist minister.

—D. S. Hinman and Tip Bruce bought on Wednesday of R. D. Bruce a bay gelding, 4 years old, 16 hands high for \$225. B. H. Perkins has rented the property of Mrs. E. A. Akin, corner of Main and Second street and moved there with his family.

—Miss Zoe Welch is visiting friends in Cincinnati. Mr. B. F. Phillips made a flying trip to Georgetown Wednesday. Miss Sue McDowell has returned from a visit to Chicago. Mr. Thomas Darham, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting friends in this county.

—A negro boy named Tom Kitchen aged 15 years, struck another boy of the same color and age named Bonv Burdett in the back of the head with a brick. The strike occurred this morning; Burdett is supposed to be seriously injured and Kitchen is under arrest.

—A meeting of the medical examining board of the 8th judicial district was held at the office of Dr. A. W. Johnstone on Tuesday, and Dr. James Kinnaird, of Lancaster, was elected president and Dr. I. S. Warren, of Somerset, secretary. Mr. Ross Baroside, of Lancaster, was granted license to practice medicine for two years, with the understanding that he was then to attend medical lectures. The board adjourned to meet the 1st Monday in June next in Danville. Physicians in attendance, Drs. A. W. Johnstone, James Kinnaird and I. S. Warren.

A hugging society has been organized at Blue Mount, Kansas. The rates are established as follows: For a straight hug, girls under 16 years, 20 cents; each hug of two minutes duration; for 17 to 25 years, 75 cents; school 1 minute 40 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widows 20 cents to \$2, according to looks; old maids 3 cents, or two for a nickel, and no limit to time. Ministers not charged and editors to pay in advertising.

OBITUARY.

—A note from Dr. L. B. Yates informs us that his mother, Mrs. Ruth Yates, died at his home in Hiwassee, Kansas, on the 11th of April, 1887, in the 821 year of her age, where she had lived for the last ten or twelve years. Thus a mother in Israel has passed away; gone to her home "beyond the river." For about 40 years she was an honored member of the Methodist church in the town of Stanford, Ky., ever true and faithful to her trust. Her seat was rarely empty in the house of worship, and at social and prayer meeting her presence showed her to be a constant, true and faithful servant of the God of all grace. Her sick and afflicted neighbors, ever, if able to go, received her kind and faithful ministrations and christian attentions. Her house was always open as a home for the way-worn itinerant preacher. We knew her long; we knew her well, and we know when we say our pioneer preachers of earlier days of the Methodist Church, such men as father Geo. W. Taylor, John James, Hatwell J. Perry, George W. Merritt, Bishop Marvin, John G. Bruce, the Minors, the Godbys, the Kelleys, with others we could mention, if living, testify that after many long and weary rides, on district missions, hard, rough and comfortable circuits, in the early days of Methodism in Kentucky, they found a cheering home, a comfortable night's lodging in the house and home of our departed sister, whose care and sympathy for the itinerant preacher never seemed to grow weary or less. B. V.

Stanford, April 20, 1887.

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Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished throughout. First-class fare and reasonable prices. Day and night tables are met by polite Porters of this popular House.

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WILLIS HOUSE,

MAIN ST., RICHMOND, KY.

J. B. WILLIS, Proprietor.

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PLANTS!

I am now prepared to take orders for all kinds of plants and will have them ready at any time necessary. My plants are from the best seed and are warranted to be the best. O. J. NEWLAND, Stanford.

THE THOROUGHBREDS

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

MARQUIS OF ADELIN.

This fine Bull will stand the seasons now commenced at my stable on the Lancaster Pike on half mile from Stanford Court House at \$5 per season, with the privilege of breeding the cow until the cow proves in calf. Money due when cow is first served.

Marquis of Adeline's sire, Herbert, his sire Imported Apollo and Dam Imported southern Beauty.

For further particulars as to pedigree see H. F. H. B.

This is a very fine young Bull from a celebrated family of milkers including the cow Echo, the greatest of her day; her owner having received \$25,000 for her.

The Holstein-Friesian cattle have taken the lead as the best for the family and a cross with the shorthorn produces a very fine animal. I will buy all the male calves legated by this Bull at good prices delivered at weighing time.

W. H. MILLER, Stanford, Ky.

\$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR

ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium,	\$1,000.00
2 Premiums,	\$500.00 each
6 Premiums,	\$250.00 "
25 Premiums,	\$100.00 "
100 Premiums,	\$50.00 "
200 Premiums,	\$20.00 "
1,000 Premiums,	\$10.00 "

For full particulars and directions see Circular in the wrapper of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.



NEW SPRING CLOTHING.

Considering the quality of our clothing and the prices affixed we think this department is in better condition for the purchaser than ever before.

We claim the CLOTHING & SHOE TRADE

And will have it if fresh goods and low prices will induce you. We give exclusive attention to this line and a general stock cannot interfere with advantages we are bound to have.

Post yourselves and then see us.

BRUCE & McROBERTS.

H. C. RUPLEY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

—I have received and still receiving—

New Goods for Spring and Summer

Comprising the best in the market, which will be

Gotten Up in Style and Make Second to None in City or Country

Give Me a Trial.

H. C. RUPLEY.

WALSH, THE TAILOR,

232 FOURTH AVENUE,

LOUISVILLE, - - KY.

P. S.—FINE GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.

JELICO COAL. Always on hand and ready for delivery. Give me a trial. (217-1m) T. L. SHELTON, Rowland.

DR. W. B. PENNY, DENTIST, Stanford - - Kentucky

DR. I. S. BURDETT, OCULIST, BRODHEAD KY.

Has had an experience of over fifteen years, and has successfully treated hundreds of cases. Special attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of the eye. Name and address of patients cured given on application if desired. 220-6m.

STANFORD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We make a specialty of the manufacture of fine Boots and Shoes and guarantee our work in every respect. Two first-class workmen are already employed and others will be engaged if necessary. Repairing done neatly and at shortest notice. Give us a call and we will serve you right. PENNINGTON & JOHNSON, Lancaster Street.

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MT. VERNON, KY.

This old and well-known Hotel is still maintaining its fine reputation. Charges reasonable. Special attention to the traveling public. M. P. NEWCOMB, Prop'r., Mt. Vernon, Ky.

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NO. 112 EAST CHESTNUT STREET,

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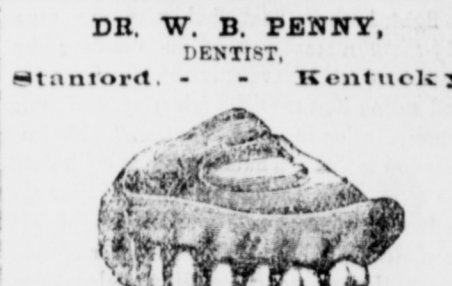
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Shortest and Quickest Route from Central Kentucky to all Points North, East, West and Southwest.

—Fast Line Between—

LEXINGTON & CINCINNATI

Schedule in Effect May 16, 1886.

SOUTH-BOUND.	No. 6.	No. 4.	No. 12.
	Ex. Sun.	Daily	Ex. Sun.
Lvs. Covington	8 10 a m	8 10 p m	2 60 p m
Lvs. Falmouth	9 40 a m	9 24 p m	3 35 p m
Lvs. Cynthia	10 45 a m	10 13 p m	4 48 p m
Lvs. Paris	11 25 a m	10 40 p m	5 15 p m
Lvs. Lexington	12 10 p m	11 17 p m	6 10 p m
Lvs. Paris	11 50 a m	10 45 p m	5 22 p m
Lvs. Winchester	12 20 p m	11 20 p m	6 05 p m
Lvs. Richmond	1 20 p m	12 10 p m	7 15 p m
Lvs. Lancaster	5 05 p m		
Lvs. Stanford	6 00 p m		
Lvs. Richmond	2 00 p m		
Lvs. Berea	3 20 p m		
Lvs. Lexington	5 45 a m		

NORTH-BOUND.

No. 3 No. 11 No. 1

NORTH-BOUND.	No. 3	No. 11	No. 1
	Ex. Sun.	Daily	Ex. Sun.
Lvs. Lexington	8 00 a m		
Lvs. Berea	10 25 a m		
Lvs. Richmond	11 45 a m		
Lvs. Rowland	7 20 a m		
Lvs. Lancaster	8 11 a m		
Lvs. Richmond	11 00 a m		
Lvs. Lexington	7 10 p m	6 05 a m	
Lvs. Winchester	2 10 p m	7 00 a m	
Lvs. Paris	3 20 p m	8 00 a m	
Lvs. Lexington	2 45 p m	7 25 a m	2 45 p m
Lvs. Paris	3 30 p m	8 20 a m	3 40 p m
Lvs. Cynthia	3 55 p m	8 55 a m	4 17 p m
Lvs. Falmouth	4 47 p m	10 00 a m	5 15 p m
Lvs. Covington	6 00 p m	11 30 a m	6 45 p m

NOTE.—Trains 3 and 4 are daily between Winchester, Lexington and Cincinnati; other trains are daily except Sunday.

Direct connections are made at Winchester with Chesapeake & Ohio for Mt. Sterling, Ashland, Huntington, Charleston, W. Va., and Eastern cities.

Fast Line—Nos. 3 and 4 run via Winchester. Solid Trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Richmond, Va., and Winchester and Washington, D. C.

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W. P. WALTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For the Legislature,

DR. J. D. PETUS,
Of Crab Orchard.

SIX PAGES.



BUCKNER!

Nominated amid the Wild-
est Enthusiasm.Senator Harris Moves that it be
Made by Acclamation.

And It Is Done With a Whoop.

Bryan, Hardin, Hewitt, Tate, Pickett and
Corbett Complete the Ticket.

FULL REPORT OF THE CONVENTION

LOUISVILLE, May 4th.—The democracy is in absolute possession of the city and is holding sway in its usual untutored manner. Delegates are here from every county in the State and are for the most part the best men of their sections. The hotels are crowded and last night the jam at the Louisville and Alexander, where most of the candidates have their headquarters, was simply terrific. At the latter hostelry Senator Harris is located and when I called at his rooms last night I found him surrounded by as true a lot of friends as ever stood by a man in an uneven and hopeless fight. He was in fine spirits as if he carried the nomination in his pocket and conversed with the throng in an easy and pleasant manner. In reply to my questions he said: "Gen. Buckner will be nominated, of course. That was a foregone conclusion from the first, as the sentiment in his favor could not be diverted. Considering all that I have had to fight, I am well satisfied with my race. My main interest now is in standing by the friends who have stuck so closely to me and seeing that they get fair play and fair representation in the convention." My impression is that his name will not go before the convention, though he will fight for all he is worth to secure the admission of his delegates from Fayette, Jessamine and other counties where contending delegations appear.

Gen. Buckner was surrounded by his friends at the Louisville. The old gentleman bore the adulation and flattery of the hero worshipers with becoming dignity and looked every inch the grand old man that he is. Betty and the Bab are also here and they come in for a big share of attention. The other candidates are mixing with the delegates and everybody seems in the best of humor. There are but two real contests, that between Richards and Hardin for attorney general, with big odds in favor of the latter. The superintendent's race is a lively one, with Pickett and Boring selling highest in the pools. The "armless professor" seems to have the call at present. It is understood that Senator Sam Hill, of Hartford, who retired from the race for lieutenant governor, will be chosen temporary chairman, while it is a settled fact that the Speaker of the National House will be made the permanent presiding officer. The convention will be called to order at 12 o'clock in Liederkranz Hall.

At 10:30 the Congressional districts organized in the various rooms in the building and agreed upon their representatives in the various committees. The 8th district delegation chose J. Stone Walker chairman; J. B. Thompson for member of Committee on Credentials, W. T. Tevis on resolutions; J. A. Craft on permanent organization; J. T. Davis, of Shelby, for vice president and W. P. Walton for assistant secretary.

The doors of the large building were thrown open at 11:45 and the grand rush began. It was half an hour before the vast crowd could settle itself and then the chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. J. Stoddard Johnston, rapped for order. The divine blessing on the work of the convention was invoked by Rev. John A. Broadbush, of the Baptist church, after which Col. Johnston made a short speech congratulating the democracy on the excellency of its representation and counsel ing harmony and such action as will redound to the best interests of the party. Nominations for temporary chairman being in order Hon. Matt Adams nominated Senator Hill and he was chosen without oppo-

sition. On taking the chair he made a stirring and sensible speech, with the exception that he chose to nominate Buckner in advance of the convention. His remarks in that regard were out of place and in bad taste besides. The temporary organization was completed by the election of Messrs. Ringo, Graddy, Herndon and Crutchfield as secretaries. The committees were then appointed, the Chair in addition to one member for each congressional district added E. W. Duke and W. J. Stone to that on credentials, Henry Watterson and James A. McKenzie to resolutions, and G. M. Adams and W. T. Ellis to organization.

At this point Secretary of State McKenzie offered a resolution applauding the fidelity, wisdom and courage of President Cleveland, endorsing his administration and pledging support. Pres. Taulbee, who had the hardihood to vote to pass the pauper pension bill over the President's veto, opposed the resolution and it was finally decided to refer the matter to the committee on resolutions. The tilt between McKenzie and Taulbee waked the boys up and they plainly showed that Cleveland was solid with the masses. The convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

On reassembling the convention went wild over the appearance of Betty and the Bab, as they were taken down the aisle to the box where they were observed of the observers, till Simon, Jr., got tired and had to be taken out. While waiting for the committees Green Smith, Speaker of the Indiana Senate, was introduced and made a rousing speech followed by Senator Blackburn, Henry Watterson, the Massachusetts member of the National Committee, Congressman Breckinridge and Taulbee. The speeches were timely and eloquent and each speaker took occasion to compliment the brave, honest and true man of the White House. Mr. Watterson's speech was in rather a humorous vein and he brought down the house as he referred in his inimitable manner to the many patent nostrums now prescribed to cure the body politic. The band discouraged some enlivening music and the Committee on Credentials still putting in no appearance the convention at 5 took a recess till 8 o'clock to night. It is understood that there is considerable trouble over contested delegations, the one from Mason causing the most trouble.

8 P. M.—The Committee on Credentials is still not ready to report and cries for Beck finally bring that gentleman to the stage and he delivers a characteristic speech. Dr. Standiford, candidate to succeed Mr. Beck in the Senate, also speaks in response to repeated calls and makes a most excellent impression in a five minutes' address. It is now proposed that to facilitate matters the Committee on Organization be allowed to report. It is so ordered and the reading begins. One, two clerks break down in the attempt to make their voices fill the hall, and they retire amid ridiculous remarks, not calculated to increase their equanimity.

The report is very long and relates principally to party organization and management. When the name of John G. Carlisle is mentioned as permanent chairman, the convention cheers itself hoarse. Messrs. W. L. Ringo, Thomas S. Petit and W. P. Walton are named as the permanent secretaries, with the members of the democratic press present as assistants. Judge S. G. Sharp, of Lexington, is named for Chairman of the State Central Committee and the headquarters of the party is moved from Frankfort to Lexington. A new Executive Committee is also named and L. W. McKee, of Anderson, suggested as the member from our district.

The appearance of Mr. Carlisle is the signal for another outburst of applause. His speech is the very essence of democratic doctrine and his remarks about the reduction of taxation to the amount actually needed for an economically administered government but added fuel to the flames of applause that his whole speech produced.

The report is adopted and the Committee on Credentials appears. Half each of the Mason county contestants are given seats and the delegation headed by El Madden from the 31 Louisville is seated. A minority report on the last proposition is voted down. After much speechifying the entire report is adopted.

During the debate Sel Miller, who got a beating at Lebanon, gets another from a brother of the man who did him up there. The battle creates great excitement, which the arrival of the police and the music of the band finally allays.

Senator Harris now appears on the stand, amid terrific applause and in a speech that did him great credit moved that the nomination of General Buckner be made by acclamation, promising for himself that from now on he will fight for him as strongly as for the last three months he had opposed him. Judge Holt follows suit and Berry, after a bitter speech, withdraws his own name, but does not second the other gentleman's motion for a unanimous nomination. The nominating speech for Gen. Buckner is made by Captain Ellis, of Owensboro, seconded in an admirable and tasteful manner by Matt Adams. The unanimous motion prevails and the old General is chosen the standard-bearer of the party amid an enthusiasm that is rarely exceeded.

A committee is appointed to inform him of his nomination and pending his arrival the committee on resolutions reports the first clause, warmly applauds Grover Cleveland, bogus civil service reform is opposed, a declaration for honest money—gold and silver or a paper convertible into coin on demand; sympathy for Ireland is expressed; federal aid to schools is viewed with alarm, along with other measures intended to enlarge the powers of the government beyond the point intended by the constitution; the war tariff is denounced

and the reduction of such taxes on necessities demanded; the action of the democratic house in reclaiming land grants made by the republicans to the amount of 100,000 millions of acres is endorsed and approved; a labor plank is adopted declaring that their interests should be protected, their wages guaranteed and a system of impartial arbitration recommended that will settle all differences between employer and employee; opposition is expressed to the importation of contract labor, the employment of children in mines and factories and the competition of contract with free labor; the resources of the State demand development and all efforts to advance prosperity and the investment of more foreign capital is warmly approved; and the administration of Gov. Knott is endorsed as honest, faithful and economical.

Taulbee presented a minority report striking out the clause commending the president for the exercise of the veto power which is received with cries of "no" and hisses. His speech is interrupted by the arrival of General Buckner, who advances upon the stage and after house shaking cheers have subsided he accepts the honor and responsibility in a becoming and handsome little speech. The band plays Dixie and everybody is wild with enthusiasm.

Taulbee again proceeds amid much confusion and it being suggested at ten minutes past midnight that the electric lights are about to go out the convention adjourns till 10 to-morrow.

W. P. W.

[Special to the INTERIOR JOURNAL.]
LOUISVILLE, May 5th, 5 P. M.—Resolutions adopted almost unanimously after passage at arms between Taulbee and McKenzie. Hardin received 150 votes more than Richards and was then unanimously nominated. Hewitt and Tate were chosen by acclamation. South was not present. For Superintendent, Taylor 106 and Goodknicht 58 votes with Pickett and Boring far in the lead and Thompson a good third. But little change till third ballot, when Goodknicht is withdrawn before the vote is announced. Taylor is also withdrawn on the fourth; Thompson goes under and the tug comes between Pickett and Boring, and the old chaplain wins by over a hundred. Corbett was nominated by acclamation and the convention adjourned finally at 3:30.

NOTES.

Every democratic Congressman in the State is present and both Senators. Gov. McCreary is in fine health and spirits and as usual adding to his host of friends. He was repeatedly called on for a speech, but failed to respond.

Lawyer A. R. Clarke, of Casey, kills two birds with one stone this trip. He went by Midway and took to himself a handsome wife in the person of Miss Jennie Pate and came on here to cast his vote for Buckner. Bettie and the Baby.

The original delegation from Lincoln, with the exception of W. H. Miller, J. S. Murphy and Sam T. Harris failed to show up, but the vacancies were filled by them with Col. Isaac Shelby, T. D. Newland, Masterson Peyton, T. R. Walton, Sam M. Owens and W. P. Walton.

One of the happiest men I have seen today is W. L. Barnes. He has recently taken a charming Hoosier girl to be Mrs. Barnes. She was Miss Jennie Adams, of Bloomington, Indiana, and Wood fell in love with her during one of her visits to Garrard, when he was merchandising at Paint Lick.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, that bright young lawyer and clever gentleman, Col. Joe A. Craft, of Laurel, is destined to cut an enviable figure in the history of this State. He possesses all the requisites to make himself famous, combining with an acknowledged ability, a gentleness of manner and an attractiveness of address that renders him peculiarly popular. There are no better men anywhere than he and his excellent brother, M. T. Craft, both of whom we are proud to claim as our best friends.

Col. Sam M. Burdett is as usual at home in reporting the convention. He is without a peer in that line of business, as the many sparkling columns of graphic matter in the Courier Journal attests. He is already away up in the front rank of journalism and his wonderfully retentive memory, coupled with his extensive knowledge of men and affairs, his graceful manner of expression, make him an especially desirable member of an editorial corps. He writes what he wants for his paper and it goes in without supervision or suggestion.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Bowling Green suffered a \$10,000 fire. —Lexington is to have a natural gas company.

—Four men were par boiled at Paducah by the explosion of an engine and will die. —St. Martinsville, La., is alarmed over an epidemic of leprosy which is alleged to exist there.

—The decrease in the public debt during April was \$13,052,093. The total debt is \$1,704,174,957.

—Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has thrown aside literary work and gone to teaching school in New York.

—Capt. W. F. Dawson, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, proposes to sue New York Sun for \$100,000 damages for libel.

—Cholera is said to be rapidly disappearing from Chili. Since the first outbreak of the scourge there have been 2,873 deaths in Santiago de Chili alone.

—Haley, Tenn., has a matrimonial sensation. James Smith some time ago married the daughter of a poor widow. After two months of connubial bliss the couple separated and a divorce was obtained. Smith then went sparking the widow, mother of his divorced wife, and now he has become the husband of his late mother-in-law.

—The sins of 90 colored sinners were washed away in a creek near Georgetown Saturday and it is said that the water was so contaminated that all the fish died.

—The first deaconess admitted to the Episcopal Church in 400 years and the first one ever created in America was installed by Bishop Potter in St. George's church, New York, Sunday.

—William Black, of Daleville, Ind., charged with whipping two step-children to death, was taken out of his house by a vigilance committee, stripped and lashed with buggy whips and ordered to leave town.

—D. A. Shanahan and J. H. McCarthy of the Shanahan railroad syndicate, Louisville, have the contract for building the extension of the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad from Portsmouth to Gallipolis.

—Mrs. Charles Martin, the wife of a young farmer near Grand Rapids, Mich., gave her two children rat poison and swallowed a dose herself. One child died and the mother and the other child are in a precarious condition.

—Texas is the only State in the Union big enough to have, at one and the same time, a flood, a drouth, a hot spell and a cold wave. This is true according to the dispatches, or else her biggest liars are sending the dispatches.

—A Chicago restaurant keeper named Mordough suicided by jumping from the roof of his house. One of his waiters became so greatly excited when he heard of the suicide, that he leaped from a fourth-story window and was killed.

—Levi J. Wise shot and killed Robert Owens at Leonardtown, Md., for intimacy with his wife. When he asked him if the rumors of it were true, Owens replied "Yes, by God," and before he could turn around five bullets had perforated his diaphragm.

YOSEMITE, CASEY COUNTY.

—This end of Casey county has been unusually disturbed the past week. First and foremost the Pension Examiner held a court at Mt. Olive last Saturday and created some consternation among several feminine pensioners and also exasperation against a witness or two who failed to testify to their advantage. Then Miss Amanda Stratham procured a writ against an ancient female by the name of Mrs. Harriet Carmichael charging her with perloining some pictures and her case is set for next Saturday before Esquire John M. Tilford's court. Public opinion is divided in relation to the guilt of the prisoner.

—On last Sunday "Tinney" Durham and W. M. Patterson from the Mt. Olive section came to this place and by some means got themselves on the outside of an unwholesome quantity of double action, concentrated liquid devilment and made things lively from here to Mt. Olive fighting women, chasing boys, &c. A writ was gotten out against the young men and after making themselves scarce for a few days we learn they gave themselves up, but they have not been tried yet.

—The saddest event that we have to chronicle is the death of "Uncle Charlie" Simpson, who was found dead in his shop on Monday morning. Genial, hospitable, charitable, he was beloved by everybody and his untimely call from among us has cast a gloom over the whole community. Mr. Simpson had lived in different sections, traveled a good deal and had picked up a vast amount of general information. He was industrious and had a fine business tact and at the time of his death was running a combined tinner and barber shop and restaurant. But for one fatal weakness, an inordinate thirst for alcoholic stimulants, he might have been a blessing to his community. From testimony before the jury of inquest it appears that he came over from his residence Sunday morning sober and at himself and attended to business, but in the evening he became under the influence of whisky. A crowd was in his shop till about 11 o'clock at night and he did not seem unusually intoxicated, singing and playing his life till his company departed. A colored attendant of his shop, Frank Christen, states that he went to bed about 12 o'clock, leaving Uncle Charlie sitting on a box with his head down apparently dozing. Frank slept sound and waking up in the morning he found that Uncle Charlie had fallen from his box. On straightening him out to put him in an easy position he found that life had departed. Esquire John M. Tilford summoned a jury of inquest consisting of Spears Fisher, George Rose, P. A. Parker, James Coulter, Thomas Walden, I. W. Durham, James Cloyd, R. J. Morris, John Gaddis, Marion Sweeney, John Allison and G. W. Lewis, who after a thorough examination of the testimony in the case, returned the following verdict: We the jury, after examining the body of C. E. Simpson find that he came to his death by an overdose of whisky and brandy. G. W. Lewis, Foreman.

RELIGIOUS.

—Elder G. W. Yancey, of Lancaster, will preach to the children at Joshua Church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the young people and children are specially invited.

—S. H. Baughman's Santalene, a 2-year-old stallion by St. Martin, ran second in the 2-year-old purse races at Lexington Saturday and Monday.

—Yesterday was a dull court day. Bit little stock on the market, and prices ruled low. Two lots of yearling cattle sold at \$18 to \$20 per head. George Becker sold 60 very fine 2-year-olds privately to J. E. Clay, at \$61. They would weigh about 1,300, John T. Hughes, of Mair, sold one pair of horses, 16½ hands high, to Snider & Grever, of Kansas City, for \$1,500. Also a pair to T. A. Harris, of Kansas City, for \$1,000. The latter 15 hands 3 inches by Gen. Duke.—[Bourbon News.]

Centaur Liniment

The most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known. Its effects are instantaneous.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

T. R. WALTON,

GROCER,

MAIN AND SOMERSET STS.

N. Y. SEED POTATOES,

ONION SETS,

GARDEN SEEDS!

My Potatoes are all New York stock and consist of Early Rose, Peerless, Burbank and Beauty of Hebron.

I have a splendid selection of Garden Seed, both in bulk and in papers, embracing all the best varieties.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

Mark Hardin, late of Monticello, Clerk.

Penny & M'Alister PHARMACISTS.

Drugs, Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

JEWELERS.

The Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware

Ever bought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on short notice and Warranted.



WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER,

--AT--

M'ROBERTS & STAGG'S

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

For Sale at a Bargain.

I offer for sale privately in Stanford, Ky., a very desirable residence with seven rooms and porch. Well of water at the door; stable, smoke house, etc. About an acre of ground in the lot. For terms, etc., apply to H. G. ALFORD, Agent for J. R. Alford.

Livery, Training, Feed, AND SALE STABLE!

Having rented the stable on Depot street, I am prepared to train and break horses on reasonable terms. Country property and stock solicited. JOHN B. CARPENTER, Stanford, Ky.

MILLINERY.

I am daily opening an elegant line of Fall Millinery, including all

The Latest Novelties of the Season.

Also notions, such as Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Ruching, Corsets, Bustles, etc. You will find me at the rooms lately vacated by Emily A. Warren, next door to the Myers Hotel. 162-2m. KATE DUDDELL.



YOUR ATTENTION IS SOLICITED.

I have secured the services of a first-class Barber, and propose to turn out work done up only in the highest style of the Interior Art. My shop is centrally located, next door to Warren & Monroes. I am prepared to fix the "bumps" of young ladies in a manner truly enticing. A call from both ladies and gentlemen of Stanford and the public generally is very respectfully solicited. (211-2t) WILL KING.

FOR SALE!

Valuable Real Estate and Store Rooms.

As Executor of Lewis V. Phillips, dec'd, I offer for sale, on easy terms, the following real estate in and near the growing town of Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky: One brick store room, on Public Square of said town, now used as a dry-goods room. One frame store room on the Public Square, now used as a family grocery room. Two store-rooms on Richmond Street, near Public Square, one now used as a Millinery Store, the other as an undertaking establishment. With this block will be sold if desired a lot of ground adjoining.

One farm with house and other necessary improvements, on the Lexington Turnpike, 3 miles from Lancaster, of 137 acres. One farm of 140 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Lancaster, near the Lexington Pike, improved, with house and necessary outbuildings. One farm, unimproved, 8 miles from Lancaster, Ky., on the Lexington Turnpike of 73 acres. And also a tract of 20 acres on Gilbert's Creek, about 4 miles from Lancaster.

As executor, I desire to sell all this property. I am empowered by the will to make deeds to it. A fine chance is now offered to those desiring homes or investments. For full particulars address my Attorney, H. T. Noel, Lancaster, Ky., or the undersigned at Stanford, Ky. J. M. PHILIPS, Executor.

MYERS HOTEL, STANFORD, KY.

E. H. BURNSIDE, - Proprietor.

This Old and Well-Known Hotel Still Maintains its High Reputation.

Its Proprietor is Determined that it shall be Second to no Country Hotel in the State in its Fare, Appointments or Attention to Comfort of their Guests.

Rooms will be conveyed to and from the place of charge. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers. The Bar will always supply with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.

HOW TO SHOOT BIRDS.

YOU CAN BECOME A MARKSMAN IF YOU HAVE PATIENCE.

After a Good Deal of Pointing with an Empty Gun You May Use Shot Upon Cans and Glass Balls, Then Try Game.

While the proprietor of a Broadway gun store was watching a party of young men who were practicing with pistols in a Sixth avenue shooting gallery the other night and discussing shooting in general with a friend, he was asked if he could tell how a man with but little knowledge of a gun could become an expert as a wing shot in the field. He said:

"If a man knows the butt from the muzzle he can be told how to become an expert shot. This is a very good time of the year to begin, especially on a rainy day when time hangs heavy. Take the gun to your room, and, after making sure that it is unloaded, bring it to your shoulder and aim at the door knob, and as the sight covers the mark press the trigger slowly. It is astonishing to see how nervous the new beginner is about pressing the trigger. He does it with a jerk invariably, and a jerk destroys the aim. A gun weighing eight pounds is about right to practice with, and that is a very good weight for all sorts of birds except ducks, geese, etc. When you find that you can really get the sight on the door knob, the keyhole, or on some mark on the other side of the street which you can see through the window, try following the crack of the door or the edge of the door frame from bottom to top, pulling the trigger as the sight reaches the top. This is simple practice, but, if followed deliberately, it strengthens the muscles used in handling the gun, and also trains them to obey the will promptly, but without nervous haste. Some men will learn to handle the gun calmly in this kind of exercise in a day or two, but others require a month. When I was learning I kept my gun leaning against the mantel, and picked it up and pointed from one object to another as often as convenient.

"The next step is to learn to follow a moving object. Aim at the head of a passing horse, keeping the sight as closely on an ear as possible, or the head of the driver if the horse is attached to a vehicle, or aim at the head of a pedestrian. The sole object of this is to strengthen the muscles so that they will obey the will. Keep the eye as low behind the butt of the barrel as the only top of the sight appears against the object aimed at.

"A BEGINNER'S PRACTICE. "When a pleasant day comes take your gun into the fields. A trap such as may be had for \$3.50 to \$10, for throwing glass balls, should be taken along. A friend to help with the trap is convenient, but not necessary. But no glass balls will be needed the first day. A few old tin cans will serve much better. Throw these straight up with the trap, pointing the tin empty gun at the cans as they rise. Press the trigger when the can has reached its greatest altitude. Do this over and over. Then press the trigger as the can is midway on its trip up or on its return. You will find as you do this that you can usually tell whether you have hit the can or not, provided you had fired at it. Then set the trap so that it will throw the cans first to one side and then to the other, and then straight away from you."

"But why work with an empty gun?" "Because the report and the kick of the discharge of a loaded gun almost always prove too much for the nerves of a beginner. The object of the first practice of a beginner should be to overcome all nervousness. He must learn not to get rattled. Nerves are the bane of marksmen. No rule can tell how a man must practice with an empty gun, but he must certainly not load the gun until he feels certain that when he presses the trigger as he points at the flying mark he would certainly hit it nineteen times out of twenty if the gun were loaded. The distance of the aspirant from the trap while the gun is handled unloaded should be about twenty yards. Then, when ready for the next step, reduce the distance to fifteen yards, put the biggest can on hand on the trap and load the gun. The cartridges must contain two drachms of powder and three-quarters of an ounce of No. 8 shot. No. 8 is the correct all-around size of shot in upland shooting, next door to Wadsworth & Monroes. A cartridge of this weight of charge will not make a kick of any consequence when fired. But don't shoot as the can the first time it is thrown into the air after the gun is loaded. Follow it as before. Being nearer to it, you will find it easier to follow, and with this feeling uppermost throw the can again. Follow it to its highest altitude, where the shot is made easiest, and pull the trigger.

"If the previous training has been thorough enough a miss is impossible. If you do miss, go back to the empty gun and follow the can over and over until proficiency comes. Then try the loaded gun again. Try at the can thrown nearly straight away, after you have learned to hit it regularly as it goes vertically up, and then try it as it is thrown to one side. You will probably miss the first shot at a can thrown to one side, but if you hold just a trifle ahead of the next one you will bring it down. Don't be in a hurry to leave the tin can for glass balls. The cans cost nothing, and can be used over and over, shot holes make no difference. You can easily tell when you make a hit.

"Finally it will become such an easy matter to hit the can, even at thirty-five yards and with an increased charge, say three drachms of powder and an ounce of shot, that it will weary you. Then glass balls or clay pigeons may be taken up. It is better to point them with the empty gun for a while. They travel with much greater speed than a tomato can, and if you follow them for half of a day's practice with an empty gun it will not be time thrown away. There is but one rule for the length of time to be devoted to each kind of practice, and that is to follow it until absolutely confident that you can do the next thing as readily as what you are already doing.

From clay pigeons the next step is, of course, to genuine game. No matter how thorough the previous training has been no novice can hope to go into the field and bring game to tag on the first day. He ought not to try it. He will get the buck fever at the first whirr of a quail's wing, and by undue haste and nervousness upset all the good effects of his previous training. Take the empty gun and no cartridges whatever, and go into the fields. If cartridges are carried no man can resist the temptation to try them. There are two things to be done: one is to point the gun at every moving bird and beast that comes within a hundred yards; the other is to estimate the distance of the game pointed at."—New York Sun.

A Generous "Divide." Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of The New York Staats Zeitung, recently gave 15 of his faithful employees a dividend of 10 per cent. on their total earnings for a year.

Lord Lorne is writing a long political essay in Malta, and ignores the round of festivities in which Louise indulges.

Gen. Phil Sheridan gallantly carries his wife's hand bag when he goes shopping with her.

OUTWARD OR HOMEWARD.

SHIPS are the ships that in haven ride, Waiting fair winds or a turn of the tide; Nothing but fret, though they do not get Out on the ocean wide.

O weight, be this year to be free, Look and learn from the ships of the sea!

Bravely the ships in the tempest tossed, Buffed the waves till the sea be crossed; Not in despair of the haven fair, Though winds blow backward and leagues be lost.

O weary hearts that yearn for sleep, Look and learn from the ships of the deep!

—F. W. Bourdillon.

MARRIAGE OF UNEQUALS.

Women More Likely Than Men to Marry Beneath Their Intellectual Station.

The genius of Milton never found a sweeter theme than the ideal marriage of our first parents in Eden, yet he who wrote so beautifully of the married state was himself the victim of an unhappy marriage. Indeed, men of genius have, perhaps, been more unfortunate in this respect than ordinary mortals, because, living on a higher plane of intellect, it was more difficult for them to find a helpmate equal to themselves. The same is true, although not to the same extent, of women of genius who have married men inferior to themselves in mind, because a woman's nature has not only more endurance, but more adaptability in it than a man's. The man soon grows impatient of the conversation of a frivolous wife, especially if she disturbs his mental occupations, but the woman often feels a pleasure in the homage of a commonplace husband, if only he be an honest, considerate fellow, and with her more than with his wife is a desire to love. Hence it is that there are probably more clever and highly gifted women who throw themselves away, as the phrase is, upon a good natured simpleton, than of talented men who fall in love with women who are not in intellectual sympathy with them.

"The world marries and is given in marriage," and the wedding bells ring on from age to age unceasingly, and yet how few witness the life contract of brides and bridegrooms stoop to consider the tremendous importance of so brief a ceremony. Upon the mental, moral and physical qualities of the man and of the woman, may depend the actions and results of actions of a succession of human beings in generations yet to come. The unguided will descends from sire to son, and the secretiveness or acquisitiveness uncontrolled by other qualities in the father or the mother may make the thief, the liar or the miser, who, a few decades hence, will be the black sheep of the family fold. An ungovernable temper married to an ungovernable temper may beget the murderer whom society is forced to hang for its own protection, but who may be as irresponsible before the tribunal of supreme justice as the lunatic is now held to be before our earthly courts.

It has been said, coarsely, perhaps, in the ears of modern refinement, but with perfect truth, that while we take every precaution to insure high qualities in the higher types of dogs and horses, we seem to think it a matter of no consequence to insure a noble nature to our own offspring.—Brooklyn Magazine.

She Fixed His House.

We had gone into winter quarters at Charleston, Va. Some new recruits had arrived from the Thirty-sixth Ohio, and one of them was finding fault with the government for not putting more pockets in his blouse. It happened that the wife of Gen. R. H. Hayes was on a visit to the general and was stopping at headquarters. Some of the boys told the grumbler that he could get a pocket put in his blouse; that Gen. Hayes kept a seamstress at headquarters on purpose to patch their clothes and sew on buttons.

"Yes," said one, "the general is always on the lookout for the welfare of his men. Only the other day he had a man arrested for sewing on some buttons. The idea of a soldier patching his clothes when the general has a woman for that purpose! If you want another pocket in your blouse take it to the general; you will find the lady there. Tell them what you want and you will soon get it."

He was soon on his way to headquarters, while we watched to see the fun. The recruit marched up and the general returned his salute and said:

"Well, my good man, what can I do for you?"

"General, the boys told me there was a woman here to sew for the soldiers, and I wanted to get a pocket put in this blouse."

Before the general could answer Mrs. Hayes spoke up and said:

"Certainly, certainly; leave your blouse for an hour or so and you shall have a pocket in it."

When the soldier returned with the pocket in his blouse, and the boys told him who the lady was, we realized that we had carried the joke too far and had imposed on one of the best and truest women in the world.—National Tribune.

Christian Converts from Buddhism.

I met a gentleman a few days ago who has but recently returned from a residence of several years in India. He is well educated, and during his long residence in the land of Buddhism he turned his attention especially to the effects of Christianity upon the followers of Gautama. At first he was deeply impressed by the devotion shown by the natives who professed to have embraced the religion of the western world. He found them faithful in their attendance at the services held by the missionaries and very careful in following out the instructions given them by their teachers. In fact, they were, as a rule, far more devout than the members of the European colonies.

After staying in India for some time, however, my friend became convinced that a very large percentage of the apparently converted natives were far from being sincere in their protestations. While parading before the Europeans as devoted Christians they were secretly as faithful followers of Buddha as even the most punctilious member of the Exalted Order of the Star of India could wish to be. My friend found that the native of India, like the heathen Chinese, had a great deal that was "artful and bland" about his character, and simply pulled the wool over the missionaries' eyes in order to keep in the good graces of the Europeans. He explained that a native who was known to have embraced the religion of the west enjoyed a great many more advantages among the Europeans residing in India than the one who failed to renounce Buddhism.—"Rambler" in Brooklyn Eagle.

Ginger in the South.

Ginger is said to succeed well in all the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, but it has not yet been demonstrated whether it will prove to be a profitable crop or not. A Florida paper makes suggestions about the method of cultivating it.—Chicago Times.

Why He Was There.

"Don't you dawdle, Fred!"

"No, dear boy; I'm invited out for my facial expression."—New York Journal.

The New York court of appeals has reaffirmed a former decision that the elevated railroads in New York city must pay for damages through loss of light and air to premises along the lines.—Chicago Times.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

HOW THE PEOPLE BEGAN FARMING ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

Manufacturing Agricultural Implements Under Difficulties—Trial of the First Plow—The Natives Greatly Astonished. Watching a Mowing Machine at Work.

In a few days I received the somewhat startling notice that the government had determined to adopt my advice, and that in a few days a force of native mechanics would be ready to work under my directions manufacturing the implements. As I was no mechanic, and as I had always thought I had no mechanical ingenuity, I was in a very serious dilemma. To say that I could not do it was to lose all prestige. On the other hand, an attempt to do it would almost surely end in failure. I consulted with my American friends and they all encouraged me to go ahead and do the best I could. Of there had been models to work from the initiative capacity of the Japanese would have been equal to the emergency, but we had no models for the more complex and difficult implements. However, I concluded that an American could do anything that anybody else had ever done and I accepted the responsibility, though with many misgivings. A small wooden building was put up and divided, one-half for a blacksmith shop and the other half for wood workers. I started in on plows. We had to take the Japanese ingot of steel, the same as they had made their old swords from, and presumably the same as had been used to make the old Damascus blades. It is the best steel now made in the world. With these little ingots these patient workers hammered away day after day as I had directed until the first plowshare was finished. In the mean time the wood workers had made the beam and handles from the old oak in the Yedo castle gate. When it had been put together the plow had a very respectable appearance.

TRIAL OF THE FIRST PLOW.

This experiment had excited a great deal of attention from the Japanese officials, and I had received notice that in a few days two or three cabinet officials would be present to see the plow work. At the appointed time they came, with a good deal of ceremony, and the plow was successfully tried. The astonishment and delight of the officials were very great. They invited me to a dinner and sent presents to the mechanics who had made the first foreign plow ever constructed in Japan. Our little shop gradually grew until it became quite a factory. We made everything used on a farm except mowing and threshing machines. We even made diminutive wagons, the thimble being cast at the foundry of the navy department. I had to guess at the width of the track, having forgotten the width of the track of our wagons. When finished they looked well and worked well, but I now know that they were four inches wider than even the old Illinois wide track wagons. The most difficult task was to make spring steel fork teeth and spring steel teeth for hay rakes, but we did both.

HEMPEN HARNES.

In the hurry of this work some oversights were bound to be made. One was in making harness. When all ready for that, we found that there was very little harness leather in Japan, and there was no time to import it. What was to be done was a very serious question. My mental resources were nearly exhausted when I remembered having seen the negroes down south during the war plowing with rope harness. Acting upon that, I had made 200 sets of hemp harness, every piece in the same shape as in leather harness, and they answered a very useful purpose. There was not a piece of leather about them, as we used canvas for the collars. When I arrived on the ground selected for the farm I found that I had not done with the plow work. Some portions of the pasture were covered with chestnut bushes, and the ground was full of large roots, so much so that no ordinary plow could cut them. In order to prepare this ground for plowing, men were put to grubbing out these roots. At even the extremely low price at which labor is paid there I soon saw that to grub out these bushes would be an expensive operation. I therefore had a plow made that could not be broken. It was made of wrought steel, cut a twenty-six inch furrow, and was strong enough to go through any obstacle. To this plow we attached nine horses, three abreast, and with it we went through the chestnut bushes as though they had been rushes. When the horses were thoroughly broken and the plowmen had gained experience, one man could plow from three to three and one-half acres per day with this big plow.

THE NATIVES ASTONISHED.

Near to our operations were large old farming districts with a numerous population. By the time our plows and harrows were successfully running the fame of the foreign machines came to these people, and they came flocking in, whole villages making journeys to see the wonderful foreign implements work. With their mode of digging up the soil with a mattock an eighth of an acre is a good day's work for a man. When the farmers, who had never seen any other than mattock tillage, saw this great plow turning its twenty-six inch furrow at the rate of three acres per day, they held up their hands and cried, "Wonderful! Wonderful!" Through the whole of the first year our labor-saving machinery drew crowds of native farmers, some from a distance of more than 100 miles. Their journeys were mostly made on foot. A greater wonder than the plow, even, were the mowing machines. Some of the pasture divisions were clear of brush, smooth as a house floor, with fine grass for hay. A pair of Japanese ponies, with a fifty-four inch sickle bar mower, could easily cut from twelve to fifteen acres per day, while with a Japanese grass knife a quarter of an acre was a good day's work. The sight of these mowers cutting a swath fifty-four inches wide, as fast as horses could walk, took the breath away from these simple people.

THE MACHINES CURIOSITY.

How the machine did it was the mystery, as the sickle and bar when work was being done was hidden in the grass. Their curiosity would lead them directly in front of the machine, in spite of the warnings of the driver, and it was found necessary to have a mounted attendant with each machine to save the limbs of the curious. A corn sheller was another marvel, taking in the ears of corn and discharging the shelled corn at one opening and the cobs at another. But what struck them dumb was a self raking harvester. The construction of that could be explained to them only on the grounds that the inventor was a wizard and dealt in the supernatural.—H. Latham in San Francisco Chronicle.

Plutes Snowed Under.

A Nevada newspaper says that a citizen recently saw two Plute bucks dig a hole in a snow bank, get into it, and wrap themselves in a single blanket, preparatory to a night's rest. In the morning he saw no signs of the Indians, but a mound of snow marked the spot where they went to bed. He was sure that they had frozen during the night, and prepared to dig out the bodies, but the first thrust of the shovel brought the bucks to their feet, with grunts of disgust. Instead of being frozen, they were moist with perspiration.—New York Sun.

INDUSTRIAL BRIEFS.

Among the latest inventions is a machine for cutting up old timber and bundling it into fire-wood and bundling it all ready for sale. The timber is fed in at one side and comes out at the other as stated.

REDDICK, Eng., manufactures fifty million needles per week. A large per cent. of the fish-hooks of the world are also the product of that place. A recent estimate given the number turned out weekly at twenty million.

MANY workers in steel, plated and polished goods are troubled by excessive perspiration of the hands. To obviate the baneful effects of this, an oiled rag should be kept constantly at hand and frequently used upon tools employed.

A TRADE journal states that an American traveled clear to Siberia and obtained the process for making the class of iron known as Russian iron. This is supposed to be the only case in which an American manufacturer has obtained the process.

THE sugar-cane planters of the "gulf States" are importing large quantities of fertilizers for the advancement of the sugar industry in that region. A vessel loaded with one thousand tons of guano was recently received at a Southern port for that purpose.

A NEW method of laying concrete under water consists of first inclosing the beton or concrete in paper bags or other soluble envelopes, and then lowering the bags so filled in the desired position under water by sliding them down a chute, or in such a manner that they will not be ruptured until after their contents are in place.

BURSTERS carpeting proper has a basis composed of warp and woof of strong linen thread. In this warp there are added to every two threads of linen ten threads of woolen of different colors. The use of linen is to bind the worsted together, and the threads are from time to time drawn up in loops to form the figures; each row passes over a wire, which is withdrawn without cutting the yarn. A cheaper kind is made by printing the figures and colors in the worsted instead of weaving them.

SAWDUST has been used for making mortar successfully, and is a cheap material. It is imperishable when bedded in the lime, and holds the lime together as well as hair. It better to use some sand, the silica of the sand is dissolved by the lime and unites with it, forming a silicate of lime or a sort of stone which hardens with age. The sawdust binds the cement and makes it tough and stronger. Sawdust has been also used instead of hair for plastering, and is said to make an excellent substitute, but we have no personal knowledge of it.

In Germany gold, platinum and silver strips are welded, after the mosaic style, upon a metal ground, prepared by the incandescent process, and finally elongated by rolling into long sheets or strips. These sheets, which are now of all colors, yellow, red, green, white, gray and black, are made into scarfs and neckties, which, being indestructible, are considered of some practical worth. This novelty, it appears, has found great acceptance abroad, numerous orders for export having been received by the manufacturers, who are chiefly in the Pforzheim and Baden districts.

NEARLY all the common marbles which are dragged down the wheels of the boys of our land are made in Oberstein, Germany. They are made from the refuse of the agate and stone quarries in that neighborhood. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are thrown by the shovelful into the "hopper" of a small mill, formed of a bed stone, having its surface grooved with concentrated furrows; above these is the "runner," which is made of hard wood having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bed stone where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a bushel of good marbles, ready for "snapping." One mill will turn out 175,000 marbles per week. The very hardest "crackers," as the boys call them, are made by a slower process, somewhat analogous, however, to the other.

COOKERY TRIFLES.

MUTTON CUTLETS.—Stew and season; dip first in beaten egg and then in cracker dust; put in dripping-pan with two ounces of butter and a little water; baste and bake brown; flavor with mushroom catsup.

MUTTON HARROO.—Take a choice piece and divide into chops; sprinkle with salt and pepper and boil them; make a rich gravy, season it and add tomato catsup; take two carrots, one turnip and one onion, cut up, and add to the gravy. Serve with green pickle.

SWEET PICKLE.—Nice sweet pickles can be made from wrinkled and tasteless English russets. To seven pounds of fruit put three pounds of sugar and one pint of good strong vinegar. Stick two or three cloves into each apple, which should be previously well wiped and have any imperfection carefully removed.

FRIED COD.—Have the fish nicely dressed and split, cut in pieces as large as the hand, roll in meal, and lay in a pan in which there is plenty of hot fat; salt to taste, and fry until nicely browned. Be careful in turning the fish that it does not break. Always put your fish in the pan the flesh side down; after that is well browned, turn and brown the skin.

SALT-FISH CHOWDER.—Strip into shreds and remove all bones from one and one-half pounds of salt cod; put over the fire and simmer slowly for one-half hour, changing the water until properly freshened, then add one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of dissolved corn starch, and a dusting of pepper. Let this come to a boil and dish immediately.

CHICKEN FRENCH.—Clean and truss a chicken, cut one onion and one-half carrot into small pieces and put into a pan, add one sprig parsley, one bay leaf and four cloves. Put in the chicken, add one pint stock, one teaspoonful salt and one salt-ponner pepper. Cover and cook until tender, basting often. When done take out the chicken, cover with crumbs browned in butter and serve with sauce.

THIS white fricassee of chicken is exceedingly delicate: Skin a chicken and cut it in pieces, seasoning with salt, pepper, nutmeg and mace. Put the pieces in a stew pan and pour over them half a pint of cream or rich milk, adding a little butter rolled in flour. If fancied, force-meat balls may be added. Set the stew pan, closely covered, on the fire and simmer until the chicken is tender.

BRAISED TONGUE.—Wash the tongue and simmer slowly two hours. Then skin and trim it. Tie the tip to the thicker part. Brown two tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour, pour on slowly one quart stock, add one-half carrot, one-half turnip, and one onion and one potato cut fine, a sprig of parsley, two bay leaves, one tablespoonful table sauce, one tablespoonful mushroom catsup and one stalk celery. Put the tongue into a pan, pour the sauce over and bake two hours. When done, remove the string and put on a platter. Boil the sauce until reduced one-half. Four around the tongue and serve.

THE "NIGHT DOCTOR."

A SINGULAR SUPERSTITION AMONG WASHINGTON NEGROES.

A Myth Traceable to the Traditions of Barbarism—Freedom and Social Equality Among the Colored People of the Capital.

"I heard the night doctor go by last night and I knew the boy would die before morning," said an old Washington dandy once to the writer. And when I asked him who the night doctor was he rolled up his eyes in the most painful manner to behold, shook his head and muttered some gibberish which I could not understand and made some queer motions with his hands. Among a certain grade of negroes in Washington, particularly those who drifted there after the war from the extreme south, there prevails a superstition that is as ominous for them as the tick used to be for the ignorant peasants of England. It is that there rushes through the street at midnight a supernatural being, formed like a man, having long, look-like fingers and a poisonous breath, and that whenever he turns and breathes upon a house where a child lies sick the child is doomed to death before another night. It is not ominous to one to hear the night doctor, as this being of superstition is called, and always after the death of a child the negroes get together and ask who of them heard the night doctor pass by. Some one is sure to assert that he or she heard the low, moaning, rushing sound made by the night doctor's quick flight. But it is regarded as a surely fatal sign if any one sees the night doctor.

THE NIGHT DOCTOR COMING.

Sometimes at midnight darkies who are on the street will suddenly turn their faces to a wall and stand with their hands over their eyes for some moments. They have fancied that they have heard the night doctor coming, and they believe that if their eyes rest upon him he will turn and blow his maledictory blast upon them and that death will surely speedily follow. These people are singularly reluctant, too, to speak to any one but those of their own superstition about the night doctor, and if they are tempted to say anything they speak with undoubted satisfaction of terror. I once heard an old colored man who was head waiter at one of the hotels say that he knew that a man of whom I inquired would not recover from his sickness because the night before he was taken he had seen the night doctor go flying through the streets. The man did die in a day or two, and had been dying for a year with consumption, but no reasoning could persuade these colored people that he was inevitably doomed before he had the vision of the night doctor. But the victims of this creature are children, except when an adult sets his eyes on it, and there occurs no death among the children, according to their belief, which was not of the night before indicated by the passage of the night doctor. The myth seems to be traceable to tradition brought by the ancestors of these people from Africa.

The Washington negroes offer most interesting opportunities for study of the effects of freedom and political equality, and it is not altogether encouraging for those who looked for a rapid and happy development when the colored people had equal chances with the whites. Most of them have learned to be thrifty, or at least to rely upon daily work for support. Laziness does not prevail among them to the extent that it does further south. There are more opportunities for making and saving money in Washington for these people than anywhere else in the country, although the negro population is one-third that of the city, and no city in the United States has a larger colored population. They are very tenacious of their civil rights, especially in public, on the horse cars, in the theatres and at the Capitol. They are very anxious to own homes, and they are divided into social sets with as much rigor, if not by stricter lines, than the white people of the city. The cool black negro despises the mulatto, while the mulatto is disposed to snub the pure blooded African. But they are all clannish, and are most abject imitators of the white people, even in the matter of social etiquette, and are slaves to superstitions as much as they ever were upon the plantations, though many of them strive to conceal this trait.

LITTLE ORIGINALITY.

They show but little evidence of originality of thought, though many of them have received fair rudimentary educations. The majority of the younger generation can read and write. There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule, but these exceptions prove it. They show as a rule no aptitude for mechanical work, and though there are a few good carpenters and other mechanics among them the colored man's hand is slow to be clumsy with any skillful tool except the razor and shaving brush. They have had twenty-five years of freedom and especially favorable opportunities to develop under this new condition, with strenuously exacted and willingly given civil rights of all kinds, and yet the great mass of these people continue to be laborers, barbers, waiters, servants, cooks and washerwomen. Their slavery to superstitions such as that of the night doctor, no amount of education or reading seems to free them from, and if their churches do not directly encourage, they at least do not frown down such disposition. It seems impossible to eradicate it.

There seems to be a feeling among the negroes all over the country that Washington is their true home, and you will find it expressed here and there if you talk with negroes of comparative intelligence. Only a few days ago I met a colored man who had been living in Bridgeport for nine years, and he said he was going to Washington to live. Said he: "I thought when I came to New England that a colored man, if he behaved himself and was a thrifty citizen, would be treated like other men. But I find that everywhere in New England the colored people are compelled to live in settlements by themselves. I wanted to buy and build a house in a nice, respectable part of Bridgeport, for I did not want to live in the dreary and unpleasant quarter where colored people are obliged to go. But when it was found that I proposed to live among these white people, such a breeze was raised that I had to give it up. They told me that it would ruin property on that street! I was there; not because I was a bad or worthless man, but because I was colored. It is so everywhere in the north. We have been made free, but no power but God can make us equal." And there was a note of despair in this man's conversation which I fancied would not be very hard to change into one of desperation.—Cor. New York Sun.

Where the Other One Was.

Child at Washington—Who are all those men lounging around outside the Capitol? Parent—They are United States senators, my child.

"Are there any more senators besides them?"

"Only one."

"Where is he?"

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THE SLAVE TRADE.

AN OLD ENGINEER TELLS WHAT HE KNEW OF THE BUSINESS.

In the Days When Negroes Were Brought From Africa and Sold in New Orleans—White Girls Sold to African Chiefs.

"Yes," said William Jack Haynes, the centenarian, the other day, "I was in the slave trade for three years—that is, I was engineer on the steamship Grampus, which ran from New Orleans to Africa for three years, buying negroes in Africa and selling them in New Orleans."

"How did you get possession of the negroes to bring them over?"

"I will tell you how we generally managed, and we always had a good load on our return trip. You know in those days, fifty or sixty years ago, the servant girls in the south were of a very ordinary and worthless kind, and would do almost anything. Many of them had no home, and few, if any, friends, and so no one noticed their departure. The captain of the ship Grampus would induce a number of these girls to go on board as servants, and when we reached the coast of Africa we would cast anchor, and the captain and his men would have the boats lowered and go ashore. They would soon ascertain where the chief or head man of the tribe lived, and then they would take one or two of the girls ashore with them and pay a visit to the head of the savage tribe. The girls were always willing to go and see the country, and when they reached the African chief they were made an article of merchandise, just as were the trinkets that we carried over with them. The captain would negotiate by signs when no interpreter could be had, and the savage chief most always was charmed with the white girls, and was possessed with a strong desire to have them remain. He would give them all kinds of presents and make much ado over them, and it was by taking advantage of this weakness that the captain was almost always successful in luring them to him for as many negroes of his tribe as he could carry away. Sometimes he would have to leave two girls if he brought back very many Africans."

MORE OR LESS STRATEGY.

"These girls were then forced to stay?"

"There was always more or less strategy used, and they generally consented to remain until the ship returned. Through the overtures of the chief and the assurance that everything the country afforded would be at their command, and partly through the threats of the captain and his promises to return, they generally remained, seemingly content to wait for our return, but always waited in vain. We would make up our load of slaves, turning a certain number of them in each evening and storing them securely in the hold, and with the chief's help, soon get as many as we cared to sail with. They were never obstreperous, and seemed perfectly content as long as they got plenty to eat, and were joyous in their barbaric conversations in the ship's hold. Occasionally one would die, and we would throw him into the sea, and then the others would make strange motions. I think they worshiped the sun and moon when in their own country."

"And could you get a ship load of negroes for two servant girls?"

"Yes, sir; that's what we did. Of course, there were more or less trinkets given, but we never hoped to accomplish anything until we had made peace with the chief of the tribe, and this could most always be done with two girls. We never left more than three with the head of a tribe."

"What kind of slaves did you prefer to bring?"

"We always picked up the young bucks, say from 17 to 20 years old. We also brought a number of females about the same age. We frequently brought them all up on deck, but when a storm came they would drop back to the hold in an instant at the wave of a white hand. They were obedient, and I never knew one to show any inclination to be otherwise."

"What report would you give on your return of those girls who went out with you?"

THEY LEARNED THE TRUTH.

"They were, as a rule, never inquired after, but on one occasion a girl whom we left handed over to belong to a pretty good family, and when we returned to New Orleans her friends were on hand to meet her, and when she did not appear they resented the captain eagerly as to what had become of her. I informed them that she had preferred to remain in the sunny land until the good ship returned. This did not at all satisfy them, and they pushed their inquiries day and night until they learned the truth, and Capt. Johnson (for this was his name) was in danger of being mobbed, when he quietly set sail one evening and passed down the river and out through the gulf, and I never heard of him afterward."

"Then you did not return to Africa?"

"No; it was just at this time that I had an offer to take charge of an engine on the first steamboat ever run on the lower Mississippi, and I accepted it."

"When you were in the slave trade did you ever return to the place from where you secured your previous cargo?"

"No, indeed; we would always go to some other point, but we heard afterward that the girls they had much good for the natives, teaching them to sew, cook and work."

"Did the Africans have any idea at the time that they were being sold into slavery?"

"Not the slightest. They thought from the signs that had been made to them that they were coming to a place where all was lovely; where the sun shone brighter and the moon looked larger, and to eat tropical fruit would be their chief employment. Sad, indeed, must they have felt when they began to realize that they had been sold into slavery, from which it was as impossible for them to extricate themselves as it would be to change the color of their own skin."

"How many did you bring to America in all?"

"I kept no record of this myself, but on one occasion I remember well we had one thousand on board, and we landed them safely in New Orleans. They were all sold in order during the three years I was with the ship, and I suppose the total number would be at least 7,000."

"Where were they kept in New Orleans until they were sold?"

"They were taken to what was known as the negro pen, which was an inclosure where a large shed was built. In this inclosure were cots of straw, and they slept there until they were driven off by their new masters to the cotton and sugar plantations, from which many of them were never released until death.—St. Louis Republic.

Looking Out for Him.

Countryman (in an upturn hotel)—What time is supper ready, mister?"

Clerk—Six o'clock, sir.

Countryman (with an air of vexation)—Less than that week. I've got some business to tend to afore I eat, an' I'm 'fraid I won't git back till 'bout seven.

Clerk—I'll have the cook put something away for you on a plate.—New York Sun.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

BEER will be rendered tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar.

GRAINED Woods should be washed with cold tea, and then, after being wiped dry, rubbed with linseed oil.

INK stains on books and engravings may be removed by applying a solution of tartaric acid. This will not injure the paper, and will remove writing ink, but will not efface printing.

To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing-boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

To bring out the original color of the wood and lend a high polish to furniture, the following may be used: Place two ounces of wax in a perfectly clean vessel and melt; then add four ounces pure turpentine and stir until cool, when it will be ready for use.

An excellent paste that can be preserved in a tightly corked bottle for a long time is made by melting a piece of alum the size of a walnut in a pint of boiling water, to which add two spoonsful of flour mixed with cold water and a few drops of cloves; finally boil the whole.

It is stated in a freeman's journal that grains in second stories are less safe than those below. The precaution should be taken to ascertain the thickness of brick back of the flue in a frame building. This may be determined by the extension of the breast of the flue from the wall.

A good knowledge of watering is at the bottom of success with window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is watered, it is a good sign to see the water rush out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the pot. If it does not do that, something is wrong.

It has been proven that plants are beneficial in bedrooms, particularly in cases of invalids and consumptives, living plants actually imparting oxygen and moisture to the atmosphere being particularly corrective in their influence when dry furnace heat must be depended upon.

As a preventive of falling hair, scald an ounce of black tea in two quarts of water, strain, add an ounce and a half of glycerine, half an ounce tincture of cantharides, one pint of bay rum, mix well and perfume. Use frequently on the hair and the scalp, and take care of the general health.

To sew carpet rags on a machine, lap two of the pieces three-eighths of an inch over each other and stitch back and forth two or three times, then without breaking the thread, stitch together two more pieces, and so on. Cut the threads that join the separate stitchings, but do not break them.

A few directions are here given for the preservation of that useful but much abused commodity the silk umbrella. A moist umbrella should never be permitted to dry rolled up. If rolled when perfectly dry, keeping it in the case does no injury, general belief to the contrary notwithstanding. Be careful in rolling that there are no cross creases in it.

A BOTTLE of turpentine should be kept in every house, for its uses are numerous. A few drops sprinkled where cockroaches congregate will exterminate them at once; also, red or black. Moths will fly from the odor of it. Beside, it is an excellent application for a burn or cut. It will take ink stains out of white muslin, when added to soap, and will help to whiten clothes if added to them while boiling.

THERE are a few good points of information on the furnishing of a north room: The warm colors are red and yellow, a yellow or buff paper with gilt on it and a bouquet of flowers with some bright red in it would simulate sunshine, and these same colors repeated in the carpet, portieres and window shades would help the simulation. The tints used may be delicate, deepening into darker hues in the carpet. The wood work may be any neutral tint with a warm feeling in it. Pictures in gilt frames brighten a north room. Tides with long ribbons run through them help lighten a room. Fancy rugs of cheerful colors aid in the good work.

BLACK silk may be sponged with a decoction of soap bark and water, if very dirty, and hung out to dry; or, if only creased and needing to be freshened, weak borax water of alcohol, and, where possible, it is better pressed by lying pieces smoothly and passing them through the clothes-wringer screwed very tight. If you must iron, do it after the silk is dry, between two damp pieces of muslin; the upper one may better be Swiss, that you may see what you are doing through it. This is a little more trouble than ironing the wrong side of silk, but you will be repaid; the hot iron gives the silk a paper-like feeling; above all, never iron silk wet, or even very damp.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

The radius of the circle of protection of a lightning-rod has, by recent observations, been determined to be not more than twice the height of the rod.

EXPERIMENTS have shown that nickel may be effectively rolled upon soft steel plates, which are thus made valuable for lamp reflectors and other purposes.

An alkaloid obtained in Australia and known as drimidine bids fair to rival cocaine as an anesthetic. This is from a genus of which the milkweed is a member. Experiments have shown that numerous alkaloids of numerous tribes, entering the same flow tend to the formation of a combustible deposit within the chimney. This may account for the numerous chimney fires which may have seemed unaccountable.

VULCANIZATION is the name of a new article combining all the qualities of asbestos and India rubber. It can be rendered very flexible, although it is as tough as horn. It is a non-conductor of electricity and stands the severest tests of acid, steam or gas.

In England, metal is now being substituted for card-board in book-binding, and is known as the "British Pellisford" binding. It makes a thinner and more durable book-cover than card-board, and when covered with leather is the same in appearance.

In an experiment made by Darwin, one hundred heads of red clover excluded from the visits of insects produced no seed, while one hundred heads exposed to them developed thousands of seeds. This shows how great a factor in the fertilization of flowers are insects.

The Martian seasons, according to astronomical information, are as follows: Spring, 191; summer, 181; autumn, 149, and winter, 147 days in length. The meteorology of Mars is described as similar to that of the earth, the summers being less hot and the winters less cold than ours.

The Egyptian government is now expending large amounts of money in the development of oil wells in the region of the Red Sea. The product is a good heavy petroleum oil which flows freely from a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. Oil experts from the United States, England and Belgium are directing the enterprise.

THE RULES OF STYLE.

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH GOVERN WRITING AND PRINTING.

The First Point for Newspaper Contributors to Consider—Grammar and Rhetoric—Be Fully Alive to the Events of the Day.

We publish herewith a letter which reached our hands the other day from the other side of the American continent. Though apparently not intended for the public eye, we assure the writer will allow us to answer his questions in this public manner.

"EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT," "THE PORTLAND DAILY NEWS," "PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 16, 1887."

"DEAR SIR—You will confer a great favor on the advancing civilization of the 'wild and woolly west' by forwarding to me, if convenient, a copy of the rules of style in force in The Sun's composing rooms. The News desires to be abreast of its eastern contemporaries in style, as it is otherwise, and you can see my object. The Sun style is the best in the United States; in fact, The Sun is a perfect model of typographical excellence, and it is the intention to make The News as near as possible a full fledged, life sized photograph of the luminous eastern champion of Democracy. Yours respectfully,

"J. G. EGAN," "City Editor Daily News."

THE FIRST POINT.

We should take great pleasure in doing all that Mr. Egan desires; but unfortunately there is no such code as he wishes us to send forward. The principles which govern the style of writing and printing in The Sun are, like the common law, preserved by authentic tradition, but nowhere embodied in the iron formulas of unvarying prescription.

In our view of the subject, the first point in a good style of writing is to have in the mind a clear and distinct idea and then to put it into language which presents it accurately, vividly and picturesquely, so that the reader may apprehend it exactly as the writer intends. The great rule of all is accuracy. State the fact or the proposition precisely as it is, or precisely as it should be, and never say twice what you mean, and a half when you mean twenty.

Shun snobishness. "A man's a man for a' that" is the soundest doctrine, but he is never more than a man; and no thinker or writer has any call to be afraid of him, of his title, or of his money. Be an American always, a Democrat, a Republican. No literary style is good for an American journal without this moral foundation.

Never discuss more than one proposition at a time, and never attempt to enforce more than one idea at a time. Intellectual confusion, helpless complication of thought, is the bane of good writing.

GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.

Know the truths and the maxims of English grammar and of English rhetoric. Know the language that you are dealing in. There is one effective way to gain skill in these things, and that is to read the great masters, and, if possible, to practice writing under criticism that is intelligent and merciful, as well as sympathetic and vigilant. We are the great masters of style, and there are many of them. John Bunyan is one, Sir William Blackstone another, Jonathan Edwards another, Lord Chesterfield another, Dr. Channing another, Cardinal Newman another, Arthur Helps another, Matthew Arnold another, Nathaniel Hawthorne another, Thomas Jefferson another. We might make a list of these masters of style that would fill a column.

Finally, be alive to the events of the day if you wish to possess a good style as a newspaper writer. Understand the value of news. What is news but the living record of providence, the daily tablet which God indites for the instruction of man? Even the trivial incident of the hour has its place in the mighty chapter of human destiny. Treat it as you may, then, gravely, satirically, or jocosely, let there be ever in your heart a profound reverence for the momentous power from whose operation it proceeds.

There are some principles of style which occur to me as I read Mr. Egan's letter. We fancy they form a pretty good code of rules, but we put them forth without dogmatism. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to have the opportunity of studying a better one and profiting by its incursions.—New York Sun.

Elaborate Evasion.

As a model of "how not to say it," Mr. Gladstone's reply to the question whether he was going to support Scotch disestablishment will probably never be surpassed. As a matter of record, here it is: "I will only say that so far as I am able to judge, we are thinking at the present time, and the people of Scotland are thinking, of other subjects, which are regarded, I believe, as of much more urgent and immediate duty than the determination of a very much controverted question, which, as I have said before, I believe the people of Scotland will find themselves perfectly sufficient to determine, and in a manner which the rest of the empire will respect, whether the answer be aye or nay. It is not within my knowledge, certainly that the consideration of that question has entered definitely into the concerns of the present election, and therefore I do not feel my own information or means of judgment about it as long as a year at a time. When a caravan is ready to start the men are coupled by the yoke being lashed so as to form a rigid pole, binding the pairs from neck to neck together. With loads on their heads, they then turn their faces to the eastward and leave their homes forever."

Fat Donnan on "Hamlet."

Col. "Fat" Donnan doesn't like the play of "Hamlet." Hear the eloquent and objective slinger: "I have no patience, much less sympathy, with a wretched weakling who goes around jabbering at dilapidated old ghosts in tin helmets and green gauze veils, under bogus moonlight; everlastingly threatening to do something and never doing it; driving his sweetheart to lunacy and a catfish death, by his dime museum freaks; making stump speeches to skulls and grave diggers; going in all sorts of hysterics; and at last running a section of barbed wire fence, in the most approved Chicago pig sticking style, through his dead girl's brother, and dying himself, to slow fiddle music, amid a general carnage of lunatics and wreck of absurdities."—New York Tribune.

A Dynamite Substitute.

A new explosive, to which the name of "bellite" has been given, is regarded by certain scientists as men of Europe as likely to come into general use in place of dynamite and other nitroglycerine compounds, and is recommended as a substitute for coarse gunpowder in larger firearms. It is a mixture of nitrate of ammonium with a dinitrobenzene. Experiments during the past two years by M. Carl Lamm, of Stockholm, indicate that the substance is not only the safest but the most powerful explosive known, with a mean force equal to thirty-five times that of ordinary gunpowder, and a lasting effect greater than that of any material having nitroglycerine as a base. It has the great advantage of being exploded only by heat, no amount of shock or friction having any effect upon it, and it may therefore be handled without danger of accident, while it is less adapted for illegitimate use than dynamite. Further results will be awaited with interest.—Arkansas Traveler.

HERE AND THERE.

THE Italian style of penmanship is fast superseding the English with the ladies of the effete East.

In the city of Amritsar, in the Punjab, are manufactured loom-made shawls, selling as high in price as eight thousand dollars, which necessitates nearly a year's labor by thirty or more weavers.

FREQUENT complaints are made of the rapid increase of the Australian rabbit which was introduced into the extreme Western States only a short time since and which are creating havoc upon vegetation in general.

An English agricultural paper records the laying of 700 eggs by one duck in six years. For fear of eggs-agerating the paper goes on to state that the duck has ceased her pro-duck-tiveness and is now resting on her laurels.

An authority on etiquette says: "It is no longer fashionable for people to wait for each other at table; every one eats when served. No one notices his neighbor's plate excepting the hostess, who kindly lingers for the last one."

The Arabian horses are considered too small for military purposes, although they possess great pluck and powers of endurance. The horses of Persia give better satisfaction in gun teams and cavalry service and are far less expensive.

A HUNDRED and thirty thousand miles of railways traverse our country in all directions. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, three thousand miles apart, or from New York to New Orleans, the traveler passes without change in the same moving hotel.

A SET of plates on a table are called "covers." It is an English term, a dinner of eight covers, ten covers, twelve covers, as many as you please. It probably comes from the old fashion of soap plates having covers. It is simply a form of expression.

AN Equine's food consists largely of raw flesh, seals, roe deer and sea-birds. It is said a family of four have been known to consume a newly-killed seal in ten minutes. They are very large eaters and seem never to know when they have had enough.

In order to preserve the famous Sphinx to the gaze of the traveler, it is necessary, periodically, to remove the sand which drifts upon it and covers it from sight. Eighteen years ago this work was done in honor of the opening of the Suez canal, and from late accounts it is again undergoing excavation.

A PECULIAR system of railway charges is in vogue in California, the railroads having three classes of coaches, with dress as a distinction. First class means elegant coaches where well-dressed people only are allowed; second class for men of ordinary or rough dress, and third class for Chinamen and negroes.

The Chinese are accredited with having made the first playing cards. They were introduced into Europe by the Arabs who used them in fortune-telling. In France, playing cards were made in 1592 for the diversion of the weak minded King Charles VI. Printed cards were first produced in Germany in 1433 by a female card printer.

The greatest game preserve in the world is said to be in the mountains of West Virginia. It covers an area of sixty miles, and there is not a settlement within its limits. Bear, deer, wild turkey and other game abound and the streams are alive with any prey for the angler. The seventy thousand acres embraced within the tract are to be placed in the charge of experienced game-keepers.

BOYCOTTING is very commonly practiced among Hindoo women. In their country a mother-in-law, eating or living in the house of her son-in-law previous to the birth of a child, is boycotted; so also is a woman who neglects to put the sindoor (a red powder) on the parting of her hair. A man can regain caste by performing the expiatory rites, but an outcast woman is never taken back to her caste.

THE story is told of an intelligent horse, the possession of two wood peddlers, which, when requested, will lie down in the harness apparently exhausted, while its owners appeal to the residents to buy their wood, as their horse is overcome with fatigue. The humane people are always rewarded by seeing the horse get up and start off apparently refreshed upon being relieved of his load.

A TITLED lady of London, who was formerly considered very wealthy, is said to have been impoverished through her expensive fancy for cats. She has an almost unlimited number of the felines in her house, and when ever she goes about she is accompanied by a large number of her pets. The lady and her cats were recently ejected from a house where they had gone for a visit, by the aid of the city authorities.

AMONG the myriad forms of marine parasites is a strange specimen known as remora, a small fish, resembling a catfish, which attaches itself under the fins of the shark so firmly that it is with difficulty it is removed. They are sometimes used by fishermen in the capture of turtles. A line is fastened to their tails and they are thrown toward a turtle, to which they quickly fasten themselves, and the turtle is thus drawn in.

AN English traveler in Central Africa describes it as the slave hunting grounds of the dark continent. The slaves are yoked in a long rough wooden prong for as long as a year at a time. When a caravan is ready to start the men are coupled by the yoke being lashed so as to form a rigid pole, binding the pairs from neck to neck together. With loads on their heads, they then turn their faces to the eastward and leave their homes forever.

MATTERS ABROAD.

A SHIP-BUILDING firm of Prussia is engaged in the construction of one hundred and fourteen torpedo boats.

LAND in London is variously estimated at from \$800.00 to \$1,120.00 per acre, and there are very few available sites even at that figure.

AN armor-clad vessel building at Sebastopol is to have a capacity of 10,100 tons and the latest set of triple expansion engines ever made, and which will indicate 12,000 horse-power.

MILAN has an extensive and intricate underground electric system. There are 9,500 Edison lamps, with nearly three miles of distributing mains. In addition to these, there are 160 lamps of other plants, all of which are underground systems.

AN account comes from Dublin of the defeat of one hundred English policemen by twenty-five Irish girls whom they were purposing to arrest from the poor-house. The girls undressed and went to bed, thus placing the policemen in a predicament.

SLAVERY is not an unknown condition in Tunis, despite the long-existing decrees against it. Cases are cited in London papers of numerous instances of extreme cruelty to servants who are held as bondmen, and British protection has been frequently invoked.

It has been commonly supposed that the women of Lima are possessed of lovely olive complexions and bewitching eyes. This is a deception to a large extent, carried out by the head-drapery they affect, which, like the mantilla (mantilla) of Spain, conceals most of the features.

THE HOME OF BUDDHA.

STRANGE SCENES IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF BENARES.

Worshippers Bathing Together in the Sacred Waters of the Ganges—The Bathing Ghats—The Funeral Pyre—The Priests and Devotees.

About 500 miles from its mouth on the left bank of the Ganges, the great sacred river of the Hindu people, to prostitute which only a few years ago mothers were wont to offer up their babies, is the city of idols and the home of idolatry, Benares. It is to the Hindu what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, and a pilgrimage to it sometime during his life is the necessary journey of every true Indian pagan. Though there are no historical records to prove it, it is generally conceded that it is one of the, if not the most ancient city in the world, and that even when Rome was founding Benares was centuries old.

It is most peculiarly native in its streets, its buildings and its inhabitants, and, of all places in India, it is the place to see the aboriginal habits, customs and people. It numbers its temples in the thousands, but its shrines are so many that no attempt is made to number them. The sacred monkey runs up and down the walls and over the altars of the temple of Durga Kund and the sacred bulls and cows wander about that of Annanura and feed on the garlands that the worshippers cast before them. Just outside the city is the spot made sacred by Buddha's presence, and the tanks in which he bathed himself, his garments, and his religious vessels, said to have been protected from the contamination of man by fiery dragons. Benares is the religious seat of India, and might not inappropriately be called the capital of theism.

BENARES' BATHING GHATS.

But notwithstanding its many temples and shrines with their wonderful carvings, its little narrow streets and lofty buildings, its rustic bazaars, by far the most interesting part of Benares are the bathing ghats as seen from a boat sailing up and down the sacred Ganges. Here one can spend hours and not tire, for there is a panorama as changing as a kaleidoscope, and whose pictures are as brilliant as an artist's imagination can paint them, for every day a large proportion of the inhabitants, high caste and low, go down to the river to

What will remove dandruff from a person's head without injury to the skin or hair? A. Take a tablespoonful of powdered refined borax, dissolved in a teacupful of water; first brush the head well, then wet a brush and apply the mixture to the head. Do this every day for a week and then at longer intervals. Thorough cleanliness and frequent, but not violent, brushing, at least every night as well as morning, will generally keep the head free from dandruff.—Scientific American.

It was the custom of George Clark, the heaviest land-owner in the State of New York, who recently failed for \$1,000,000, to mortgage back the farms he bought and borrow money to pay the interest on mortgages. His capital was his credit and when his credit failed his collapse was inevitable.

FOR
MAN
AND
BEAST!

Mexican
Mustang
Liniment

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his back yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply aboard and ashore.
The Horse-lancer needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a run of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
Keep a Bottle of the Mustang Linctus in your store among your supplies. Accidents will happen, and where these come the Mustang Linctus is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Store for the **RESCUE PARTY.**

THE FANCY SADDLE STALLION,
Wallace Denmark !!
foaled May 1, 1879. Is a rich mahogany bay

MESSINGER CHIEF, JR.

Bar Stallion foaled in 1884. 16 hands high, is by Messenger Chief, 1st dam by Vermont J. 2d dam by Birdland, 3d by Drm, 4th by Louisa's Gray Eagle, 4 dam by Onatoto's Tel-grah.

His sire Messenger Chief, 214 2/3 last, by Ab. 2d dam, Pilot, 1st by Marjorie Messenger, 3 dam by Melbrino Chief, 3 dam by Imp. Napoleon, 4 dam by Tempest; Messenger Chief sired many champions, and his sire, 228, got 23 and many others destined to win fame on the turf.

Abdallah Pilot, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Bend Sin, 213 1/2, by Parker's Brown Pilot, 213 1/2, by Alexander's Pickard 2 18/35; Red Jim 8 year old roos 2 28; Mrs nger Chief's Maid, 28.

Alexander's Abdallah, by Rystyk's Hambro-levan, dam Sals Darling, Alexander's Abdallah, dam Goodluck, Major Collin, 213 1/2, Thorsdale 2 2/3; Major Collin 2 2/3, St. Elmore 2 3/4, Healo sired Almo, Belmont, Pelona, Jersey Chief, together with the dams of Gray Eagle 2 1/3; Katie Middleton 2 1/3, Bill Thurst 2 2/3.

Abdallah Pilot, Jr. will make the present season at my place 1/2 mile from Havana, is on the Bradenton place, E.

\$10 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT
Money due when colt is foaled or mare parted with. Mare will be pastured at \$2. per month, but I shall not be responsible for accidents.
J. K. BUGHMAN,
Hustonsville, Ky.
My Station,
JO ABDALLAH,
Will make the present season at **M. SMITH BUGHMAN'S**, 2 miles from Hustonsville, on the corner of pike at \$10. *Terms: Cash on delivery.* I want colts, same conditions as above. I am a fine combined horse. He bands his good of style and action and has proven himself a splendid live dealer.
J. K. BUGHMAN,
Hustonsville, Ky.

THE NEWARK HOUSE BUREAU

JOSEPH THOMPSON, PROP'R.

We keep in the latest style with curtains and drapery. Cloth and thread's work to order.

At \$10 on the same conditions as above. He has proven himself to be a superior breeder, having produced some of the best mules in this and adjoining counties and is also a good Jennet Jack. He is 15½ hands high, nearly black, with mealy points and general make up 1st class.

E. S. POWELL,
2½ miles from Hustonville, on the Hustonville
& Liberty Turnpike road, Lincoln county, Ky.

[illegible]

MESSINGER BREEZE !

Full brother to Maud Messenger 2104, by Messenger Chief, sire of Maud Messenger, 2104, Gu 218, Marvel 228.

1st dam Gentle Breeze, sire of Pearl 239, also of the dam of Maud Messenger 2104 and Pearl Medium 2185.

2nd dam Kitty Rivers, the dam of Bertie Gish, two-year-old record of 3 minutes, 4-year-old record of 2:47, by Alexander's Abdullah, sire of Goldsmith Maid.

3rd dam by Red Jacks, sire of the dam of Kentucky Wilkes.

Stead Messenger, full sister to Messenger Breeze, had a record when 1 year of 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$, at 5 years 2:25, at 6 years 2:20 and at 7 years old, won the \$2,000 purse at Cleveland, Ohio, in 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$. The same year, 1884, Sept. 6th, she beat the crack "Red Wilkes—Phil Thompson a match race for \$5,000, in 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2:19. Mr. Crt. Davis will send her again this year through the grand circuit and says he expects to lower her record to 2:10 or 2:12. Messenger Breeze is as promising 'as she was at the same age.

Messenger Breeze is a beautiful red bay, 16 hands high, well-bred, well-knit, muscular and strong, of a specially confirmation and there does not exist of Trot Wilkes no col only a finer specimen of the trotting bred horse and coming as he does from a producing family, his sire, his dam and his granddam all being producers of speed, he is just the kind of a horse to make a lasting impression on

its progeny.

\$30 TO INSURE A MARE IN FOAL.

Money due when the fact is ascertained, or mare
parted with or bred to another horse. Will make
the reason of 1887 on the farm of

ROBERT McMASTER,
About 1 mile from Sanford.

214-2m. **L. D. GARNER.**

SILVER KING

Will make the present season at my stable one mile from Stanford on the Stanford and Hustonville Turnpike

At \$10 to license a horse sold

Vermont Hambletonian.

AT \$15 TO INSURE A COLT.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE—Vermont Hambletonian is a black horse, foaled in 1887, sixteen hands high, two white feet behind, sired by William Welch, by Ryeddyk's Hambletonian, 1st dam Katie Grimes, by Gull's Vermont, 2nd dam

[illegible]

Sylvia's Hambleton is the sire of Nettie 215, a Kentucky-bred, 2-year-old, better, also sired by the dam of Trinket 234, and 35 others, and 20 or 23 or better.
 Virginia (Barkley's) is by Hill's Black Hawk, a sire of E. Han Allen 2254, Vermont (Downing) is a sire of the dam of Louisa 2260, and also sire of the dam of Manabino Bruce, the sire of Belle Will 2228.
 Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Dan, fast trotting mare. Hill's Black Hawk is the dam of Virginia 2254, and also sired by Allen 2254, and Young America 223 and also sired by the dam of Blanche 2253, from E. Han Allen 2254, and Young America 223.
 Black Hawk family, that has a lot of good and female line 4 or 230 or better representation.
 Columbus (Barkley's) by Old Columbus, sire of Confidence 228. Dam, a Messenger Mare.
 Old Columbus 234, converted pure, brought from England, first of the breed in the Columbus Navigator 234, Ross and 2367, and Young Columbus 2355, and also sire of the dam of Betty 2375, and also sire of the dam of 2246, Putnam 2375, (Young Columbus is the sire of 2375 or better performers, and he has 1 sons that have won the 2375, and 2367, and 2355, and 2346, and 2345, and 2344, and 2343, and 2342, and 2341, and 2340, and 2339, and 2338, and 2337, and 2336, and 2335, and 2334, and 2333, and 2332, and 2331, and 2330, and 2329, and 2328, and 2327, and 2326, and 2325, and 2324, and 2323, and 2322, and 2321, and 2320, and 2319, and 2318, and 2317, and 2316, and 2315, and 2314, and 2313, and 2312, and 2311, and 2310, and 2309, and 2308, and 2307, and 2306, and 2305, and 2304, and 2303, and 2302, and 2301, and 2300, and 2299, and 2298, and 2297, and 2296, and 2295, and 2294, and 2293, and 2292, and 2291, and 2290, and 2289, and 2288, and 2287, and 2286, and 2285, and 2284, and 2283, and 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